

A THING OF THE PAST!

CRAWFORD'S

Grand Midsummer Sale of 1889!

But Previous to the Grand Entry of New Fall Goods, CRAWFORD'S will Indulge Itself and Patrons in a

CLEANING-UP WEEK

(To get rid of the REMNANTS and ODDS and ENDS left over from the Big Sale), which will cause the little, one-horse weekly remnant sales given regularly in homeopathic doses, to retire to the shade and blush for their own insignificance.

FOLLOW THE CROWDS TO CRAWFORD'S!

5c A full line of DARK COMFORT PRINTS. Worth 6c a yard. New Goods.

7 1/2c New Fall Calicoes, dress styles, high novelty patterns, fast colors; best selection in town.

10c Fall Styles and Colors in DRESS GINGHAMS. Worth 12 1/2c a yard.

ODD LOTS IN Hosiery and Men's Furnishings.

25 dozen Ladies' Fancy Stripe and Solid Color Cotton Hose, full regular, 15c pair; reduced from 85c. Ladies' Jersey Ribbed Vests, sleeveless, normal mixture, 17 1/2c; reduced from 40c. Odd Lot of Men's Gossamer Merino and Drilling Drawers, sizes 28 and 30, at 38c pair; reduced from 75c.

Odd Lot of Men's Gossamer Merino Shirts, fat men's sizes only, at 35c; reduced from 85c.

SPECIAL. Men's Scotch Flannel Tourist Shirts, 2 pockets, silk finished, extra bargain, 93c; reduced from \$1.50.

SPECIAL. Men's Unlaundered Shirts, reinforced back and front, all sizes, at 50c each; reduced from 75c each. Only a few fine all-silk Teck Scarfs left, at 21c and 25c; reduced from 75c.

Gents' 4-ply Linen Standing Collars, in sizes 14, 14 1/2, 15, 15 1/2, 16 and 17, at 6c; reduced from 15c. Gents' brown-mixed Half Hose, seamless, at 10c pair; reduced from 22 1/2c.

Boys' Unlaundered Star Shirt Waist, sizes 4 to 9, 55c; reduced from 85c.

SUNDRY LOTS House-Furnishings.

Silver-plated Tea Spoons, set of six, 25c. Covered Sauce Pans, three quarts, 10c. Fancy Mottled Door Mats, down to 49c. Japanned Chamber Pails, assorted colors, down to 25c. Fancy Crystallized Dust Pans, 9c; were 15c. Fancy Decorated Tea Sets, consisting of 56 pieces, down to \$3.39; were \$5.75. Crystal Kitchen Lamps, complete with burner and chimney, 19c; were 35c. Stamped Retained Dish Pans, down to 14c. Fancy Decorated Brush Vases, down to 10c. Large Fancy Decorated Egg Cups, 5c; reduced from 15c.

New Fall Catalogue ready to mail this week. Country patrons, send in your names.

D. CRAWFORD & CO., Broadway and Franklin Av.

THE GREAT STRIKE.

London's Trade Paralyzed by the Walk-Out of the Dock Men.

One Hundred Thousand Laborers Will Parade the Streets To-Day.

Switzerland Strategic Ground in the Event of War in Central Europe.

Cretans Again in Arms to Rid the Island of Turkish Misrule.

The Ministerial Party in England Fear Their Downfall at the Autumn Elections—Rapid Growth of Liberal Ideas in London—Innovations Adopted by the County Council—The Scotch Following the Lead of Gladstone—Reception of Edison and Depew in Paris—The Latter's Tribute to the Inventor—Boulangism in France—Disaffected Americans Returning From Bayreuth—How Mrs. Maybrick Will Serve Out Her Sentence—Unexpected Success of the Paris Expedition—Editor Medill's Advice to Russell Harrison—Millionaire Huntington to Pass Upon the Choice of His Daughter—Kaiser Wilhelm in Alsace-Lorraine—His Lavish Bestowal of Decorations—Bonaparte's Fiftieth Anniversary—Ocean Racers—Prophet Wiggins to Be Knighted—Americans Afloat—General Foreign News.

Special Cablegram to the Post-Dispatch.

ONION, August 24.—The biggest thing in London this week has been the dock laborers' strike. The "longshoremen" strike in New York a few years ago was a child's play to it. This strike touches the very vitals of London by stopping its food supply. It has been on scarcely a week, but the restaurants are already raising the prices of food because of it. Steamers filled with produce from the south of France and Mediterranean ports have been blocked in the navigation of the Thames, simply because there is nobody to unload the rotting produce in their holds and let them get out of the way. Ten cents an hour is the rate of wages paid the dock laborers of the East End. It used to be 8 cents, but the men succeeded in obtaining an advance. Their work is irregular. For hours, sometimes for days, they may be out of employment. At best their living is a very precarious one. Forty thousand dock laborers are on a strike in an endeavor to obtain an additional 3 cents an hour. They are parading the streets in the river side quarters, holding meetings and collecting money. They seem determined to hold out until their point is gained.

SHIP-OWNERS' APPEAL. The situation is a most serious one, not only for the men who are starving whilst work is withheld, but for London itself. Albert Cook presents a remarkable appearance. There is row upon row, three-quarters of a mile in length, of railroad trucks loaded with goods waiting to be packed on board the ships in the docks and no one to do the packing. Outside in the river dozens of lighters are filled with import goods waiting to be unloaded. But there is nobody to do it because the lightermen have also struck and refuse to lift the hatch. The military have been sent to the water-side for use in case of rioting. A force of two thousand police has been drafted for the scene of the trouble. This called off the special men detailed at Whitechapel. If the shipper is disposed to do another job now is his chance.

THE TWO WEAK POINTS. On one point, in fact, the party officials are agreed, that the two weakest portions of the ministerial defenses are London and Scotland. A possible loss of from fifteen to twenty seats in the capital and an equal number north of the Tweed is, indeed, openly talked of among Conservatives who have real knowledge of electioneering, and such a loss would almost dispose of the ministerial majority.

WITH REGARD TO SCOTLAND the Conservative view is that the return of the Scotch constituency to their allegiance to Mr. Gladstone will be inevitable and that the election of 1886, gave no idea of the permanent feeling of the country. In the autumn campaign a desperate attempt is to be made to rally the ministerial force in the Scotch constituencies. But the Conservative managers have really little hope of Scotland and the loss of Unionist seats north of the border is regarded as inevitable.

GROWTH OF RADICAL IDEAS. The case with regard to the capital is different. The Conservative view is that the home rule policy has made little progress in London, but that other points of the Radical program have made rapid headway. The enfranchisement of leaseholders, the taxation of ground rents and the theory of a graduated income tax are believed to have made great progress. With regard to the working classes, it is believed that their movement is far more formidable than the party leaders on either side would admit. The City Council is credited with having done a great deal to spread radical ideas.

SIR ROGER LETHBRIDGE is not only "weak" members who are asked, before the next general election, to give place to a stronger successor.

OCEAN RACES.

Despite the close race the Teutonic gave the City of New York on the seaward passage with money to bet on and odds here of five to one to-night that the Inman boat will first to-night to New York. Popular interest in the speed of the two boats is so great that the owners have published a card saying that the captain of the Inman boat is positively forbidden to race. There are reports here that the City of Paris will be speeded to lower the westward record on this trip. She might have beaten on the last passage out by five hours if it had been thought desirable, but she reduced her speed to sixteen miles an hour when within three hundred miles of New York.

DENVER'S BLENDER.

Dunraven publishes a card in all the papers to-day which is intended to throw all the blame on the New York Club for the failure of the "Valkyrie" to race in America. The letter conclusively shows that Dunraven made an egregious mistake in sending his challenge through the Royal Squadron. It is the wealthiest club in the world, and it is composed of a lot of disreputable duffers with a fine house at Cowes and little zest for sport which cannot be observed from the windows of it.

THE DOG-Muzzling ACT.

The London County Council are showing their teeth to the Imperial Government in a way that portends trouble. Having declined to undertake the enforcement of the dog-muzzling act, for the reason that they have no control over the London police, who must do the work, they are now determined to resist the attempt of the Privy Council to do the work at their expense, and altogether the fight is a reminder of that in the American colonies which ended so disastrously for England some years ago. London probably won't go the length of a declaration of independence, but local feeling runs very high and the problems raised will not prove easy to solve. The County Council at their meeting yesterday passed resolutions returning to grant funds for the enforcement of the act. The original question of the wis-

dom of muzzling dogs, which was recently quite an exciting topic of discussion, is now entirely lost sight of, in the clash of authority which has grown out of it. The quarrel is being watched with keen interest here.

WATCHED BY THE TORIES. Tory politicians have eagerly watched the result of the London Council's invitation for \$6,000 tons of coal for the Council's offices and for works in the public parks, involving the expenditure of many thousands of pounds. They have freely predicted that the people of London would have to pay at least 10 per cent advance upon their contracts on account of the recent decree of the Council that every person tendering for works or supplies will be required to make in his tender a declaration that he pays such rates of wages and observes such hours of labor as are generally accepted as fair in his trade. The tenders have just been announced and the amounts named in the different contracts compare favorably with similar contracts made previous to the issue of this decree.

GAS VS. ELECTRICITY. Notwithstanding the strenuous efforts of electricians to firmly establish themselves in business of lighting London by electricity, gas has never been so generally used as now. Conclusive evidence of this fact was given the other day at the half yearly meeting of the greatest gas company in the world—the Gaslight & Coke Co., and at the meeting of the Board of Gas. Both companies reported a large increase during the last half year in the consumption of gas, the increase being greatest in gas for stoves used for cooking. So great is the demand for gas stoves all over London that the gas company can scarcely meet it.

BRITISH POLITICS.

Weakness of the Tories—Spread of Liberal Ideas in London. The Tories are already engaging their tongues for an effort during the coming recess in the London constituencies. Some of the kind has, indeed, been in contemplation for some time past. The Conservative managers, to do them justice, are no more biased than other people to be the case in the country generally the Government has been for some time steadily losing ground in London. One of the most astute of the party officials expressed the opinion a short time ago that unless a vigorous anti-liberal campaign was commenced the Conservatives would stand to lose twenty seats in London.

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railways could hardly be prevented, considering the short time required for German mobilization, except by the destruction of a number of bridges and other permanent works, and says it may be doubted whether the Swiss Government would act with the promptitude necessary to insure the timely demolition of these.

FRANCE HAS NO FEAR. A French military expert reports that notwithstanding the denial of the statement of the National Edition by the Swiss authorities, leading French engineers have made a study of the topography of the country and the lines in question and that France has no fears from that quarter, especially since Prince Bismarck's recent attack on Swiss neutrality, which has so embittered the Swiss against Germany that in case their government failed to accept willing hands would be found wanting among the Swiss civilians to blow up bridges, etc., at the first alarm that the Germans were coming. Besides, adds the French writer, Frenchmen consider Switzerland a vantage ground for offensive operations by France rather than defensive.

EDISON AND DEPEW.

Their Prominence in Paris—Boulangism—The Bernhardt—French News.

Special Cablegram to the Post-Dispatch. PARIS, August 24.—Edison and Chanouy Depew have been in Paris two most prominent men in town this week. Edison is seeing Paris indefatigably. He has been everywhere, and he has appeared at the opera "Fanny de Dode" and was played and enthusiastically applauded. It is very rare that an American is asked to attend a meeting of the Academy of Sciences. Edison went and signaled the event by presenting the academy with a photograph to use at meetings, with a sufficient number of cylinders to record everything said at the meetings for the benefit of future generations. The present was gratefully accepted.

Chanouy Depew turned up at one of the big banquets to Edison. "The Prince of Wales invited me to lunch at Homburg," said Depew to your correspondent, "and I went. Last year when I was at Homburg the Home Rulers could not get a majority at even small dinners without drafting me as a sympathizer. This year, with Lord Spencer, Granville, Roseberry, Edward Fitzmaurice and any number of Gladstone members, the Home Rulers are in the majority at all entertainments."

HIS GREATEST STRECH.

But Depew's greatest hit was at the dinner to the delegation of American workmen in the Eiffel tower. He reminded them that "as the time of the inauguration of Washington a delegation representing organized labor of the United States had been permitted to enter the European countries. They would have received no attention anywhere. Now they are honored because the United States is the greatest and strongest nation in the world. It has made labor honorable and beloved everywhere." At a subsequent speech, when Carnot was present, Depew said while the American show at the exhibition was unworthy of our great nation yet we had an exhibit in Edison and the American workmen which compensated for our material and artistic reticence. Edison, he said, had conferred the greatest blessings on mankind in developing the practical uses of electricity and had invented the greatest merit in his peaceful life in perpetuating through the phonograph the repetitions of the speeches of the people.

BACK FROM BAYREUTH.

Some Americans have come back here from the Wagner festival at Bayreuth wallowing because they could not get admittance, no matter how lavish their expenditure on money. The disappointed ones have only themselves to blame. The fact was cabied weeks ago that all the tickets had been secured. None but the early purchasers have any chance. One American offered in vain \$50 each for three seats.

THE COMING ELECTIONS.

The next cabinet council will fix the date for the general elections, which will be either on September 22 or 29. Immediately after the election Constans will send two circulars to each prefect, the first being a brief guide for the scrutiny of Arrondissement, the second the reminder of the existence of the new law on multiple candidatures. The electioneering period will have some lively features. Anything in the shape of Boulangist demonstration is severely put down. The intentional sally of police agents will be watched and punished. So far there is no evidence that Boulangism is likely to take an aggressive turn. It is impossible, so far, to offer any opinion upon the character of the coming contest.

DEATH OF DAMALA.

Only by the death of Damala do the public learn what Sarah Bernhardt had to bear with him in the last three years. It is an open secret that his death was brought on by overdoses of morphine and cocaine. Bernhardt has done her best to wear her husband from this habit, even employing a mesmerist to put him to sleep at night after returning from the theater. But Damala, while professing to his wife to be cured, bought drugs in secret. He was found in his bedroom after his death. They robbed him of all his strength of body and mind. Sarah, after a public funeral, had a real funeral according to Greek rites. The dead man was dressed in full evening costume and placed in an ornate chair, around which were lighted candles. Large numbers of prayers for the dead were recited by the Archimandrite, assisted by four priests. The only persons present were Sarah Bernhardt, her sister, Mlle. Gregoire and Cooper, friends of deceased and the police inspector of the district.

NOT A HEARTY RECEPTION.

The reports which have been sent in Berlin, and circulated thence with unblinking audacity, that the Emperor and Empress of Germany were received at Strasbourg and Metz with manifestations of enthusiasm, must be swallowed with a large dose of salt. The fact is that not a native of Alsace or Lorraine who was not under official compulsion took part in the reception. All received within their houses or in some places of business. They refused to decorate or cheer. All the hurrahing was done by German soldiers, and the official classes, with-

ST. LOUIS LEA


**Important Meeting of the W
Fair Congressional Com
mittee.**

**Kansas City Will Join
With St. Louis in the
Contest.**

Committee on Congressional

**The Committee on Congressional
Gathers at the Merchants' Excha
Discusses Some Knotty Points—
Cobb Presides Over an Enthusia
semblage—Senator F. M. Cockrel
ises Hearty Support—Tarnsey of
City Makes a Significant Spee
Whole State in Line—All Represe
will Pull Together**

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World's Fair
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first, that of
Corresponden



out the country. This circular was addressed to Congressmen, municipal county officers. The next step taken was to select permanent officers. R. C. Jones was chosen Chairman, James H. McLaughlin, Vice-Chairman, and Geo. H. Morgan, Secretary. The committee determined to hold a circular setting forth the advantages of the plan in St. Louis, and to send it broadcast throughout the country. A second circular was to be sent to the same persons.

pared, exhibiting the advantages of the Southern, Southwestern and Gulf States. The location of the World's Fair in this city was still a third was to be addressed to the people setting forth the same facts. D. H. Williams was recommended as chief of the correspondence and information to the Executive Committee, after which the meeting adjourned.

At 4 o'clock the Committee on Congressional Action met. This is one of the most important sub-committees connected with the movement, and its proceedings were watched with great interest. On short notice given many were unable to attend. Senator Cockrell wrote the following letter:

ing make any selection or honorarium of my committee of 200 for the present World's Fair for 1892 in St. Louis, has received. I believe the best interests of commerce and all our people—our nation—would be holding that centennial in St. Louis, therefore, gladly and cheerfully renounce it reasonably can.

All will largely depend upon the inducements and all our people—our nation—our facilities, etc., to make it a perfect success there.

It will be my duty to consider and vote question of the location, expense, etc., therefore, I am, Sir, very respectfully,

The question now and until Congress devise the ways and means to raise & secure the grounds and perfect such armaments and organizations as will guarantee success to our campaign against the Ku Klux Klan, transferring St. Louis to other places, I shall St. Louis may be able to present sufficient inducements to secure the location.

F. M. C.

A letter was received from the

The first work of the meeting was

tion of permanent officers. Seth W. Chosen chairman, and William H. Mary. Mr. Gallenine opened the meeting by reading the letters of the different men, and stated that he had hoped for a favorable response from W. S. R. Illinois, but that the letter notifying his election as honorary Vice-President of necessity had to be sent to receipt by him. From high officials had been assured that not only Mr. F. also Mr. Lane and one other colleague from Southern Illinois would ad-

then made a short and effective address complimenting the manner in which it had disseminated information and dwelling upon the quick work of the bureau. In reply to a question H. Norton, Mr. Francis said that he wanted of what steps had been lately thought that probably the city of \$3,000,000 and that it could all site for the proposed exposition charge, if its location could be kept

subject nothing had been done none of the papers which he had read made any reference to the committee. Other members of the committee Mr. Norton that no anxiety need be or any other direction. The seven Congressmen made a brief address his belief that the advantages of St. any other point were incontestable. If the citizens would only give promise of financial support the work would come here. In any case he his support and that of his section.

was the next speaker. He said the carefully looked into the situation convinced that Washington chance whatever, and that Chicago more. The contest lay between New St. Louis. As regards number within a reasonable distance, cotton, railroad and hotel facilities earned reputation for hospitals was easily first. Dr. McNeish, drawn by Postmaster Hyde, showed St. Louis was nearer the center of than any other large city in the country.

only antagonist to be found was which, by the power of concentra might win the prize. He urged on the part of the Executive as he believed that the question would be settled in a few days meeting of Congress, and that in ing its affairs test in shape would best chance. If St. Louis could ap Congress with a pledge of \$5,000,000 would be most excellent, but unles and pledges were properly formul ing need be expected. The E

organize the next issue, Lord should condescend to kill so them, and rapid action must be ex-

KANSAS CITY IN LINE.

John C. Taraney, Congressman of City, was the next speaker, and was so with much interest, as the post

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the Grand and Midway streets). The committee requests that all persons participating in the demonstration to each send a card to the committee, to be received by once at 2735 Cass avenue, and the address of such aid. The body of the Grand March, which will start at 10 o'clock, will move at 2 p. m. sharp. An interesting meeting to complete all parade arrangements will be held at St. Patrick's Hall Friday evening, at 8:30 o'clock, when it will be decided whether the parade will be of benevolent and total abstinence character, or of a different kind. All persons intending to participate will be asked and prepared to report progress that no misunderstanding may arise from the policy of the party, at that all may be of grand success, of which the occasion is fully deserving.

The Feast of St. Louis.

The feast of St. Louis will be celebrated on Wednesday day, the 24th of the month of August next. Carl von Weber's band will be sung with a trio. The trio will sing "Ave Maria," sung by Mrs. O. A. von Weber, soprano; Miss Julia Gross, alto; and Miss C. Gill, tenor. A duet, "O Salutaris," will be sung at benediction by Arthur Mass, and Charles A. Gill, tenor.

THE COMING FAIR.

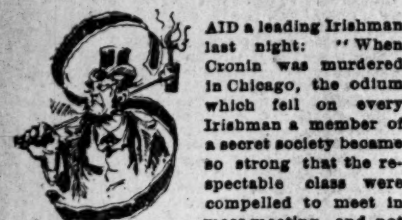
As Large as Last Year and the Entries Not All in Yet.

Anticipations for the Fair are becoming each day, as the date of opening approaches. The mechanical department is believed to be one of the most important features. The exhibition will be one of a highly interesting and instructive character, embracing novelties and latest inventions, with representations of almost every branch of industry. Illustrations of the skill of America's mechanics. The artists and manufacturers of this city and the surrounding country have taken unusual pains to exhibit their work, and promise displays of a character and nature that will be unequalled here yesterday for space in this department, and at the rate applications are being received it is expected it will be broken before the end of next week. The exhibition in the Agricultural department will cover an area of thirty-two acres, and will consist of all kinds of farm implements and machines, including all the novelties in that line, and will certainly attract extraordinary interest. The material will be in operation, illustrating the different inventiveness and progress, as they are operated on the field and the exhibition an exhibition of the progress of agriculture and interesting to the rural visitor. The space in the building for the vegetable department has been assigned, and will accommodate the extensive exchange of produce. The space was estimated at 100 feet additional, adjoining the main building. The display will consist of all kinds of business plans and show cases, carriages, buggies and everything that is connected with business. The vegetable display will contain the photograph and paintings executed by French artists. The display will include the marine, game, flowers, fruit, vegetables and birds. The display will include the landscape, figure, flowers, fruit and vegetables in water colors. Four thousand entries have been received in the last year and it is expected that the number of entries this year will exceed that of last year.

NOW IN ITS LAST GASP.

THE IRISH AMERICAN CLUB PREPARING FOR THE UNDERTAKING.

History of an Organization That Promised to Be a Power in Local Politics—A Prominent Irishman Tells of the Club's Rise, Its Disensions and Its Final Collapse.



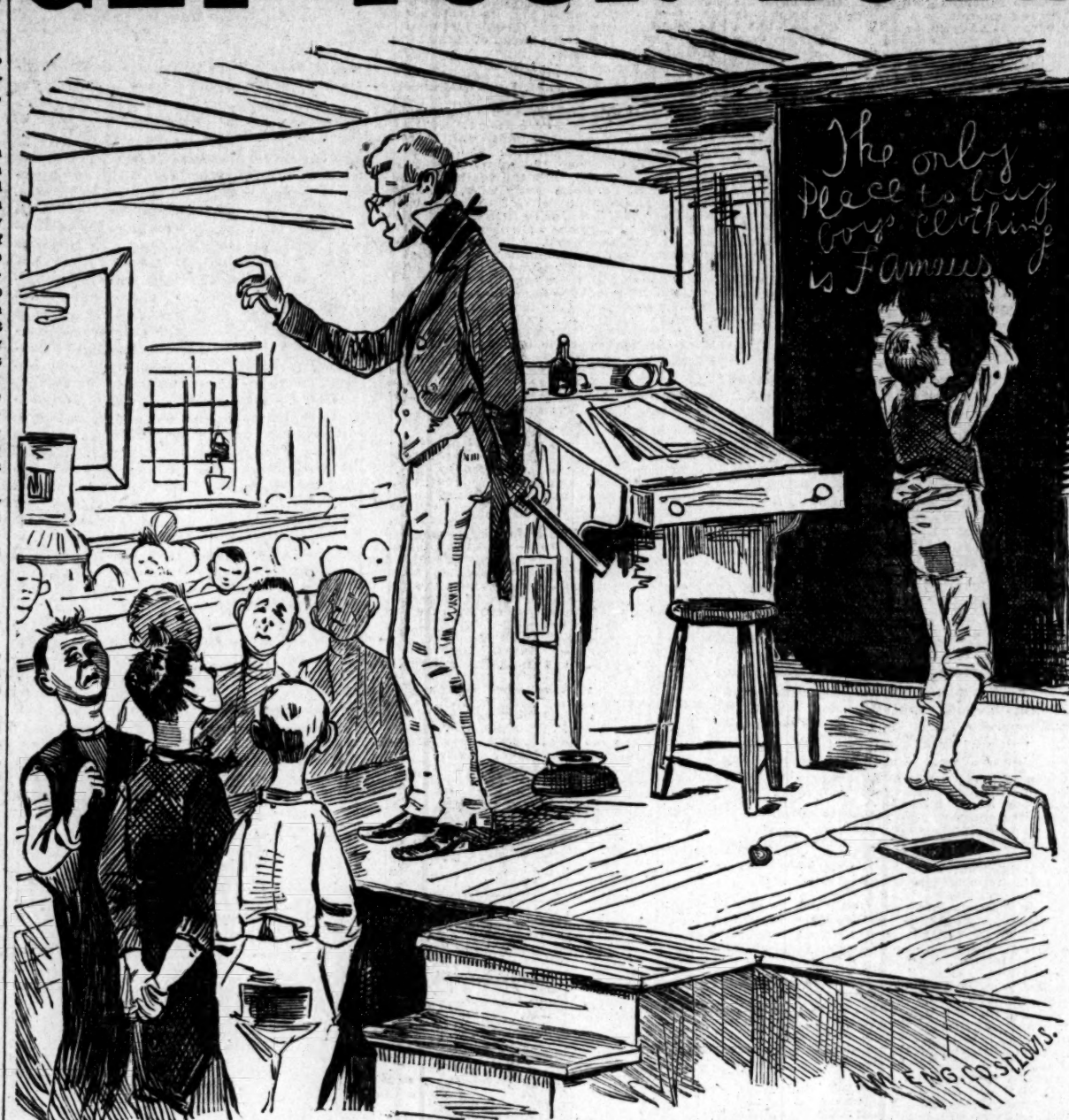
AID a leading Irishman last night: "I was murdered in Chicago, the odium which fell on every Irishman member of a secret society became so strong that the respectable class were compelled to meet in mass meetings, and not only condemn the action of the Irish society that is thought to have caused his death, but to promise pecuniary assistance in bringing the guilty parties to justice, in the attempt to show that they were not in favor of such proceedings. The meetings of the Irish-American Republican Club, the proceedings of which have more than once found their way into print, have created a like feeling among the Irishmen of this city and a meeting has been called, at which the respectable element will discuss the members of the club and state that it is not what its name implies—an Irish-American Republican Club—but that it is an aggregation of all nationalities and does not represent in any degree the Irish or Irish Republicans of this city."

"The Irish-American Republican Club proper was organized just before the 1886 fall campaign. For some time it was claimed the Irish were not receiving the attention in politics their numbers and power deserved, and to show that as a combination the Irish and Irish-American Republicans were a power, a number of them got together and formed the club. Wm. J. Masterson was elected President. For some time D. F. Slattery's name had been mentioned for Mayor and numerous delegations waited on that gentleman until he was finally induced to become a member, and was immediately made President after the duly elected President had been deposed. A number of influential names were added to the roster and the membership increased rapidly until the opening of the spring campaign, when there were 600 bona fide members of the club. It was a recognized power and every Republican candidate and a few Democratic candidates began catering to it with promises. The club had not done much stir in the fall campaign and did not expect a very large representation in national appointments, consequently the meetings of the club were more or less harmonious. But as soon as the local candidates began to make promises of office for the support of the club the seed of discord was sown. Some of the members grew suspicious of others, and in one meeting each other of pulling the wires in their individual behalf and not in the interest of the club. The officers were secretly charged with embezzling funds and one in particular was said to have been given several hundred dollars for flag raising by candidates. Instead of raising the flag and informing the club he put the money in his pocket and said nothing. When these charges were vaguely made at the meetings there was always an interruption, until the respectable members could no longer bear to take part in the proceedings and finally withdrew their resignations. The constitution and by-laws were models of their kind, and in them it was expressly stated that no Irish or Irish-American could be elected as members of the club. As the influential members withdrew the gaps were filled with men known to be other than Irish blood."

"The by-laws were laid aside, and though the proper element fought hard, the other side always defeated them. Men were admitted who have reputations for fighting against foreigners holding office. A number of Germans and men of various nationalities were admitted. A man who is said to have been an English informer was also admitted, and finally several negroes were invited to take seats in the hall, but courteously declined the invitation, knowing the reputation of the club for its stormy meetings. True Irishmen said they could not stand it and left the club, leaving a number of influential names as well as the Irish-American element, and as the entire number of members could be, D. F. Slattery tried to control the members and stop the decline of the club. He was unable to do so, and on one meeting an executive committee to manage affairs at the meetings when he was absent. While he was present Slattery was elected President, but the members of the club were so dissatisfied with his management that they passed a resolution to elect a new President. The executive committee was accused of working in its own behalf, and resolutions were passed that the committee prepared were voted down by the members. They prepared other resolutions to the contrary and passed them. Mr. Slattery was not long in finding the out, and two weeks before the spring election resigned. All restraint now being off the management ran wild. The club was turned face to the wall. Every member of the club then remaining wanted an office and had determined to get it, honestly if he could, but get it. It was laid down by the by-laws that members should select one of the club, and it was after Mr. Slattery's resignation that these nominations began. Members would get up in a meeting and go through a speech of nominating, 'A man who, etc., and while talking some one in the crowd would say, 'sotto voce,' 'rate' or 'put him out,' 'pull him down.' Very often the speaker would be so enraged, and having an enemy in the hall, would think of no man who would make such remarks. He would then turn and rush for his enemy and try to reach him a lesson, but the more serious members, always on the alert for such outbreaks, would prevent blows. Such scenes were not unusual at these nominating meetings and several members of the club had cool heads who prevented assaults to kill with chairs or brawny arms and hardened fists."

"An instance of how the balloting was carried on after the meeting had finally nominated half a dozen of their number to fill a certain office will suffice. John H. Pohlman had promised two positions to the club, but withdrew one, and at 9 o'clock one night the balloting began with half dozen men in the hall. The hall was packed and the method of voting adopted was for those present to march up one side of the hall and down the other, dropping their votes as they passed a box. The vote was very low for several hours and the contest was close. Towards midnight, after the marching had been kept up several hours, it was discovered that twice as many ballots had been cast as there were men in the room. This occurred four times. It was then noticed that the members would cross over from one side of the hall to the other and vote several times. At last, at 12 o'clock in the morning, the balloting was stopped. It was the one man the Sheriff said he would not appoint, and when he learned of the nomination of John H. Pohlman, a man who was not a member of the club, the members who had been so anxious to get into the club, swooped down on the Sheriff's office and demanded of him to remove the newly appointed man. The Sheriff refused to do so, and appointed a Democrat who was not a member of the club. The members of the club did not get the gold-headed cane he won at the picnic a week ago Sunday for being the best waterer, and the gold-headed cane he won at the picnic a week ago Sunday for being the best waterer. The organization of the club had been perfect and the candidate so thoroughly realized its power that when the campaign was over the club found itself in possession of fifteen to twenty pledged positions in the municipal and national governments. Every member wanted a position, and the club was so large, would not give in and vote for any one side. They could have had positions in the city, county, state and national governments. But owing to the internal strife they were unable to claim a representative portion of the trade market."

GET YOUR BOYS



READY FOR SCHOOL! Go at About 1/2 Price This Week!



OPEN UNTIL 10 P. M. SATURDAYS.....SEND IN YOUR MAIL ORDERS.

visitors, and pace the halls and corridors saddened and muttering:

"It might have been."

"It might have been."

"It might have been."

"It might have been."

"It might have been."

"It might have been."

"It might have been."

"It might have been."

"It might have been."

"It might have been."

"It might have been."

"It might have been."

"It might have been."

"It might have been."

"It might have been."

SPECIAL SALE

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IN THE ARM

A "Post-Dispatch" porter Enlists as a Soldier

And Investigates the Cause of So Many Desertions

His Experiences as a Recruit in Jefferson Barracks.

Brutal Treatment of Men by Commissioned Officers.

The Story of a Murder Never Reported to the Civil Authorities.

A Confidence Game, of Which Every Enlisted Soldier is the Victim—See How Robbing the Recruit—He Is Ordered to Draw More Clothing Than He Is Allowed to Eat—Four Fare One of Strongest Causes for the Increase in Desertions.

Men Treated Like Dogs—A Sergeant Beats a Colored Recruit to Drive Him from the Barracks.

Life of a Soldier at Jefferson Barracks.

FOR MONTHS the attention of the public has been through the papers to the fact that desertions from the regular army of the United States have been increasing to an alarming extent.

The question has been discussed and a desire expressed by the authorities to the true reasons for the continued growth of the number of deserters.

The Post-Dispatch, in the interest of general good and for the betterment of the condition of the private soldiers as well as the advancement of the military status of this country, determined to make an investigation of its own.

A reporter's experience was just the thing to show how a recruit becomes a deserter and how to peaceful citizenship again.

But how could a reporter become a deserter and how to peaceful citizenship again?

The Post-Dispatch, with its custom skill in all matters that pertain to news, soon reached a solution of the difficulty, and to-day presents the story of one of its reporters, who served nearly three months in the regular army, and who, in a very and unseasonable manner, furnishes a rare explanation of the prevalence of desertion fever among the soldiers.

The history of the reporter's army life is told in the following discharge certificate, which was given him by order of the Adjutant General:

ARMY OF THE U. S.

KNOW YE, That Frank E. Harrison, a recruit of Capt. Geo. D. Wallace, Company (B) of the Infantry, Regiment of Service, who enlisted the eighth (28th) June, one thousand, eight hundred and ninety, to serve five (5) years is hereby discharged from the Army of the United States, in pursuance of Par. 30, S. O. No. 188, dated September 10th, 1889, at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., this nineteenth (19th) day of August, 1890.

Said Frank E. Harrison was born in St. Louis, Mo., August 24, 1864, is 25 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high; fair complexion, blue eyes, light hair, and by occupation a clerk.

Given under my hand at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., this nineteenth (19th) day of August, 1890.

M. D. WILSON, Captain, Cavalry, Commanding.

His own story, however, is far more interesting in detail, an accurate account of his life in the army, and of his experiences at Jefferson Barracks.

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IN THE ARMY.

A "Post-Dispatch" Reporter Enlists as a Soldier

And Investigates the Causes of So Many Desertions.

His Experiences as a Recruit in Jefferson Barracks.

Brutal Treatment of Men by Non-Commissioned Officers.

The Story of a Murder Never Reported to the Civil Authorities.

A Confidence Game, of Which Every Newly Enlisted Soldier is the Victim—Schemes for Robbing the Recruit—He is Obligated to Draw More Clothing Than He Needs—The Miserable Food That He is Compelled to Eat—Four Years One of the Worst Experiences of the Soldier—Men Treated Like Dogs—A Sergeant Permits a Colored Recruit to Draw—No Redress for the Wrongs That Are Done—Life of a Soldier at Jefferson Barracks.

FOR MANY months past the attention of the public has been called through the newspapers to the fact that desertions from the regular army of the United States, which have at all times formed a large percentage of the men enlisted, are increasing to an alarming extent. The increase shows that the causes for desertion are becoming more strong each year, instead of diminishing as they should, and grave fears are entertained that if affairs are permitted to continue as they are at present there will be no army left.

During the year ending about June 1st it is shown that out of an army of about 22,000 men there were 8,842 desertions.

This is an increase over the previous year of 224.

These desertions have cost the United States Government, so it is claimed, \$600,000.

Congressmen have signified their intention of making an investigation made of the causes which lead to this condition of things, but they have as yet done nothing in that direction.

The question has been discussed and a great deal expressed by the authorities to learn the true reasons for the continued growth of desertions.

The POST-DISPATCH, in the interest of the general good and for the betterment of the condition of the private soldiers as well as for the advancement of the military standard in the country, determined to make an investigation of its own.

A reporter's experience was just the thing.

But now could a reporter become a soldier and return to peaceful citizenship again in the midst of a few months?

There was the rub!

But the POST-DISPATCH, with its customary skill in all matters that pertain to news-getting, soon reached a solution of the difficulty.

And today presents the story of one of its reporters, who served nearly three months in the regular army, and who, in a very mild and unobtrusive manner, furnishes a first-hand explanation of the prevalence of desertion from the army.

The history of the reporter's army life is hereby told in the following discharge paper, which was given him by order of President Harrison:

ARMY OF THE U. S.

To All Whom It May Concern:

KNOW YE, That Frank E. Woodward, a Recruit of Capt. Geo. D. Wallace, Company (B) of the Instruction Regiment of Mid West, who was enlisted the eighth (8th) day of May, One thousand, eight hundred and eighty-nine, to serve Five (5) years in heretofore discharged from the Army of the United States, in compliance of Par. 33, S. O. No. 188, dated Headquarters of the Army of the U. S. G. O., Wash., D. C., August 15, 1889.

That Frank E. Woodward was born in Minneapolis, in the State of Minnesota, is 29 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high; fair complexion, blue eyes, light hair, and by occupation when enlisted a clerk.

Given under my hand at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., this nineteenth (19th) day of August in the year of our Lord One thousand, eight hundred and eighty-nine.

M. D. WINT.

Capt. & Cavalry, Commanding.

His own story, however, is far more interesting.

gives in detail an accurate account of the recruits at Jefferson Barracks are treated

by the officers, and it fully describes the life of a soldier at the barracks.

It shows that the enlisted men in the United States Army are treated worse than slaves—many of them worse even than dogs.

The hardships connected with the life of a soldier are proverbial, but a soldier's life is in truth worse than has ever been imagined by the public.

The treatment of the recruits at Jefferson Barracks, where enlisted men are supposed to go through a regular course of training to prepare them for the frontier, is something simply awful to contemplate.

When a soldier enlists he is strongly impressed with the fact that he will be punished for desertion in time of war by death and in time of peace by any punishment except death that a court martial may direct. The usual punishment for desertion in time of peace is five years' imprisonment with hard labor in a military prison. In spite of the fact that every deserter captured is punished in this manner the soldiers persist in deserting in large numbers, which shows that there must be strong reasons for their leaving the service.

The inducements offered a man to enlist in the service of the United States are good pay, good wholesome food and free medical attendance. To the men who take up the soldier's profession such a prospect is a bright one and many enlist because they think that they can do better in the army than outside.

If the promises made by the Government were carried out there would be few deserters. But they are not fulfilled, and the man who joins the army expecting that he will get what is promised is the victim of a fraud.

In fact a Confidence Game is Played on Him.

Read the POST-DISPATCH reporter's story and see if this statement is not true:

I. A RAW RECRUIT.

I ENLISTED Saturday, June 8.

I had a vague idea of a cavalryman as a dashing young fellow going to the front in a yellow plume on his helmet and a bright sabre. I pictured him astride of a mettlesome charger seated erect in his saddle and ready to swoop down upon the unsuspecting Indian at any time. So I joined the cavalry.

I wanted to tinge my investigations with a dash of romance.

I knew that enlistment in the United States Army meant five straight years of service in the ranks of Uncle Sam's soldier, unless there was Providential interference to bring release from the bondage, so I thought that a nice uniform with gorgeous plume and shining sabre would make the servitude easier and in a measure atone for any hardships that the service might bring.

The address of the recruiting office was easily found. The "City Directory," but on the number given I found that the office had been changed to some other address. I inquired of a stalwart colored porter who was washing windows next door, where the office had been removed and was told that it could be found at 404 North Eleventh street.

"What you'll see a big striped flag hanging out 'en de window," he said.

I at once repaired to this address and saw the "big striped flag" gallantly floating in the breeze, but on applying to the Sergeant to enlist he replied that no more men were to be taken on that day, as the hour for recruiting men had passed.

"Come around to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock," he said.

Here was one day's respite, for which I was heartily thankful. I saw some men in blue clothes lounging around at the head of the stairs and, walking up to them, engaged in conversation. They told me that the life of a soldier was the life for any man.

"No work, only eat, drink and sleep," said one of them.

"You bet," said another, "this is what I've been looking for for a long time."

They said that all they had to do was to sweep up their room in the morning and then they had the whole day to themselves.

(This was when they were at the recruiting office. They were thoroughly disenchanted when they arrived at Jefferson Barracks.)

I chatted with the men for some time, and found that they had become tired of hard work, besides they "wanted to see the country."

The next morning I called at the recruiting office at 9 o'clock sharp. One of the men with whom I had been talking the day before was at the door to give directions to men who were coming to enlist.

"Go right into the second room on the left," he said.

"Well, what do you want?" said the Sergeant, a ponderous, comfortable looking man, who sat in a chair at a desk in a corner of the room. His eyes glanced rapidly over my face, and then he turned to me and said:

"Do you want to enlist?"

"Yes, sir," I replied in a meek voice.

"Why don't you go to work?"

"I can't get a job,"

"I'm young and I'm foolish to enlist,"

he said. "Have you carefully thought it over?"

"Oh, yes," I replied.

"Good teeth, clear skin," etc., he said as he rapidly made his observations. "What diseases have you had?"

I enumerated them to him.

"Ever have consumption or have any folks consumptive?"

I volunteered a feeble joke that consumption of food was a disease of my wife's, as I told him that I had been doing some work around a newspaper office.

"Well, I'll put you down as a clerk," he said. "When you get to your troop you can probably get a good job as a clerk in the adjutant's office or as company clerk."

After answering all the necessary questions, another soldier connected with the recruiting office took me up stairs into a little room, and

I was told to strip off all my clothing for an examination by the doctor.

"You don't look very fat," he said, after the operation was finished. "Haven't you been eating regular?"

I told him that sleeping in the park nights had somewhat injured my health.

"They are all that way," he said. "Everybody who strikes this place has been in hard luck."

"All ready," some one called out and I was ushered with little ceremony into another room, where I was placed on the scales and weighed and my height registered.

"You are going into the cavalry, ain't you?" he said.

I answered, "Yes."

The doctor then came in and my hearing and eyesight were tested, after which I was made to twist my joints, jump over a stick and show my agility in various manners.

"Issue him his clothes," said the doctor, and I was taken into another room, where I was given a pair of trousers, a blouse and a cap, which was told to put on. I was also given a blanket. The pants would have made the fortune of a comedian. They were about three inches too short and were about as pliable as a piece of board. The bottoms of them were about twenty inches from "front to rear," and ran in a straight line up to my waist. Without exaggeration I could set them on the floor and they would stand alone. The blouse was a good enough fit for the occasion.

The price of the blanket was \$4.25; cap, 85 cents; trousers, \$2.50 and blouse, \$3.00.

I was also given a pair of "cross sabers," cost 2 cents.

I was told that we had dinner at 11 o'clock, supper at 5 and breakfast at 6 o'clock, and was instructed to march over to the restaurant with the other recruits at these hours, but during the intervals I could go out and walk around the streets if I wished to.

We all had to be in bed at 9 o'clock at night. "You must leave all your civilian's clothes in the room where you undressed," one of the men said, "but a man will be around to buy them of you."

A clothing dealer from Morgan street did call that afternoon and I believe that I got 50 cents for the suit in which I enlisted.

The sleeping-room into which I was taken was about eighteen feet square and in it were six other recruits, one cavalry and five infantry. The infantry recruits were to be taken to Columbus Barracks at Columbus, O.

I was now a soldier and had promised to obey all orders from my superior officers. I sat down on my bunk and in view of the surroundings my reflections were anything but pleasant.

II. A DEBUT AT THE BARRACKS.

I REMAINED at the recruiting quarters until I was vaccinated. I was vaccinated on the calf of the left leg in such a manner that a mark for identification invariably remains. I saw men who were vaccinated in such a careless manner that they were compelled to remain in the hospital for months in consequence.

That evening I saw three prisoners with shackles on their feet taken to the train on their way to the Leavenworth (Kan.) Military Prison.

The programme for the day at the barracks was as follows:

First call, 4.30 a. m.

Breakfast call, 5 o'clock.

Stable call, 5.30.

Drill call, 6.30.

Mounted and dismounted drill, 8.45.

Drill call, 9.30.

Dismounted drill, 1 p. m.

Afternoon stables, 4.30.

Dress parade, 6.40.

Retreat, 7.

Afterward, 8.30.

Taps, 9.30.

We groomed the horses one hour each day; a half hour in the morning and the same length of time in the afternoon. Dismounted drill lasted for an hour in the morning and an hour in the afternoon, with twenty minutes' drill before retreat in the evening. Mounted drill lasted an hour and a half each day.

The First Sergeant asked me if I wanted to draw sutler's checks. He explained that they were literally an advance of \$3 on my first month's pay to be deducted from my pay-roll. These are given for the purpose of enabling the recruits to purchase a cleaning outfit, viz.: Emery cloth for cleaning the gun; tripoli, for cleaning brasses, and buttons, heel-ball (purified wax), for polishing the belt and cartridge box, brushes, lint for the belt, etc.

This is also a good thing for the sutler, who issues the checks, as it gives him this much trade from each one to start with.

The sutler pays a commission for each recruit who draws sutler's checks.

At the sutler's store the highest prices are charged. A cheap blacking brush costs 35 cents; blacking, 10 cents per box; a little brush, 15 cents. Everything is put at a high price as the recruit with sutler's checks cannot go anywhere else and buy his outfit.

The most of these articles can be purchased for cash at from one-third to one-half the price charged by the sutler.

III. HIS TAILOR BILLS.

THE DAY after "passing the doctor," the new recruits were told to get ready to go over to the Commissary's department to draw their clothing. The getting ready consisted of going outside and standing on the sidewalk.

over by a corporal to the commissary department, where a list of the clothing thought to be needed by the recruit was prepared.

We had nothing to do with the list and did not have any idea as to what we were going to draw.

Each soldier is entitled to about \$200 worth of clothing during his five years' service, and if by any means he is able to save any of this it is placed in his credit.

The list of clothing which, as a recruit, I was compelled to draw on that day is as follows:

1 pair boots \$3.68

1 pair shoes 2.00

1 pair socks 1.00

1 pair undershirts 2.00

1 pair drawers 1.00

1 pair cross sabers40

1 pair stable frock 1.00

1 pair trousers 2.50

1 pair gloves (white)44

The clothes are all ill-fitting and the most of them have to be made over before they can be worn.

I had drawn a pair of pants and blouse at the recruiting station and paid \$1.50 for having the pants made over. The blouse after I had worn it a while stretched out of shape. Both articles were made over and I was given a new pair of pants and blouse.

Thus we were initiated into the mysteries of the life of a soldier and heartily wished that some other fellow had undertaken the

task of enlisting to find out what a soldier's life was like.

The room orderly then showed us where we could find some vacant bunks, which we took possession of. We were instructed to remain around the quarters and answer all calls.

At 6 o'clock, when the men returned from the stables, the supper bell rang and everybody made a rush for the mess-room, which was situated in the basement. There were seven tables, each table to accommodate fourteen men. The service was composed partly of china plates and the balance of granite-iron ware. In front of each plate was either a china or tin bowl half full of hot tea. On each plate was a chunk of what appeared to be plum cake, but on taking a bite the grease in it turned my stomach and I went outside to look at the river.

I did not come back to supper that evening as I did not feel hungry. One of the recruits told me that I would get used to that.

I forgot to state that there was plenty of food on the table, but it had a strong taste of saltpetre.

The recruits were interested in making everything as pleasant for us as they could, but they made our hair rise with tales of what happened at the barracks.

One recruit told me that he had been at just having come out of "the mill," that is the guard-house. He said that a "non-com"—a non-commissioned officer—had told him to move his bunk, which some other fellow had put on one side; he had been drinking and did not know what he was doing.

"I was told that the 'non-com' swore at him and he retaliated by telling him to go to—He served over forty days in the guard-house at hard work for this."

I went to bed that night with somewhat distinct notions of the hardness of the soldier's lot.

During the night I felt something crawling on me, and on striking a match I was disgusted to find the bed swarming with bed bugs. I killed twelve before the match went out.

"If afterwards asked at the hospital for something to kill the bugs, but the hospital people only laughed at me, and the next day I soaked my bunk springs in kerosene oil, sprinkled insect powder over the mattress and dosed the whole thing with carbolic acid, but the vermin would drop at night from the ceiling and nothing would keep them away. My body was soon covered with their bites and it was impossible to sleep until I became so tired that nothing would keep me awake."

The next morning I was taken over to the hospital to be examined by the doctor at that place. There were sixteen new recruits in all, and the doctor examined us in about twenty minutes. We were then vaccinated.

The articles of war state that no man shall be "branded, marked or tattooed" without his consent. I saw men who were vaccinated in such a careless manner that they were compelled to remain in the hospital for months in consequence.

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The most of these articles can be purchased for cash at from one-third to one-half the price charged by the sutler.

IV. HIS BILL OF FARE.

THE MISERABLE quality of food furnished the recruits at Jefferson Barracks is a subject of systematic robbery practiced by certain non-commissioned officers, can be easily ascertained by a visit to the barracks.

I have seen a citizen's wagon loaded with goods carefully packed up with gunny sacks, taken from the mess-room door and loaded under the supervision of non-commissioned officers. The wagon was then driven out of the post and was accompanied by one of the non-commissioned officers.

No man can feel contented when the principal diet is bread, and especially when he sees others, no more entitled to good nourishing food than he, living on the best that can be procured when he also knows that they are getting the frequent change of gristle and fat, which the stomachs of the men revolt against. This meat is ground up into little chunks and is then mixed up with potatoes and is baked in an oven with hardly any seasoning. It is the most unpalatable and the body is so weary that a man can place inside of him.

The men do not eat it.

They place it in their mouths and swallow it with an effort.

The coffee is a vile concoction. It does not taste like coffee, but like beans and chicory. It absolutely does not have the slightest flavor of coffee.

The bread is strongly impregnated with saltpetre, but does not taste impalpable to a man who is hungry.

The recruits in Company B are always hungry, not because there is not enough food, but because the most of it is unfit for a human being to eat.

For dinner each man is given a slice of bread, a tough, gritty, not without a little fat, but so soaked in grease that it slipped down very nicely.

I saw a man get up from the supper table and say: "Boys, this is more than I can stand. I expected to be fed decently here, but I won't stay and eat food not fit for a dog."

He went down to the railroad track and jumped on the first freight train which came along, and that was the last which we saw of him.

One morning we went down to breakfast and on entering the mess-room two or three of the recruits went out and vomited. There was a stench in the room from the mess, which was putrid. Not one in the whole company was able to eat any of the food.

The recruits went over to the company commander's quarters and he returned with them and made an investigation. He ordered the kitchen sergeant to cook some meat for our breakfast and then went away. We did not get our breakfast and I went out into the garden and worked until dinner time without a mouthful to eat.

The Sergeant was tried by a court-martial for disobedience of orders in not cooking any meat for our breakfast. This was not without a show to eat. He was released from duty as kitchen sergeant, but another was put in his place who was as bad as he had been.

There is no necessity for treating the recruits in this manner as ample provision is made by the government for the purchase of the best of food for them.

Each man is allowed about \$7.75 per month for subsistence but the way in which he is fed cannot possibly cover more than one-half or two-thirds of that amount.

The soldiers in what is called the depot detachment, where the re-called men are sent

to await assignment of their troops, live in a luxurious manner. They draw no more rations and have a garden. It is no better than Company B's garden, but the food they get to eat is as good as that furnished in any ordinary hotel.

There is only one explanation for this, and that is that some persons are appropriating the recruits' rations to their own use.

It is the truth that the men in Company B are not fed in a decent manner.

There is a large crew of men at work on the new mess hall, now in the course of construction at the barracks, and these men pay with the different companies. These men pay about \$2 a week and get good, nourishing food, which is cooked in an eatable manner. They are given beefsteak, bread, sugar, butter, milk, etc. The bread is better than that given to the recruits, who also do not get any sugar, milk or butter.

No wonder the recruits desert when they see others given these things which they have a perfect right to have.

Another thing: The cooks are not looked after closely and are careless in preparing the recruits' food.

I have seen a bowl of "alum" (a soup in which I have found potato parings) from which a ladle full could not be dipped without having a half dozen flies in it.

One day at dinner I pulled a piece of tarred rope about two feet long out of a dish of cabbage.

The recruits do not enlist with the idea of having to put up

ONE DENTISTS 1002 Olive St St Louis Mo

DR. CAMPBELL & SONS, DENTISTS, 1002 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.

We keep abreast with the times, no matter what cost.

In this cut we show some samples of our "crown work," which is practically the process of reconstructing a broken tooth.

These crowns go away with the necessity of extracting teeth if the roots are firm and strong.

make nice clean work in the mouth. No plate is necessary. This is the most wonderful invention known to the art of dentistry. We also do all kinds of Plate Work, Filling Teeth, Extracting and Treating Diseases of the Mouth. All our work will

be first-class in every respect and charges moderate.

We have the best Crown workmen in the United States.

We can refer to some of the leading citizens of St. Louis for the

quality and durability of our work.
We use our freezing process in
extracting teeth.
Office directly over the Japanese
Bazaar. All are respectfully invited
to call and judge for themselves.

1 and A—Decayed Front Teeth.
2 and B—Root Prepared for Crown.
3—Crown, with Porcelain Face.
4—Crown Attached.

1—Molar Ready for Crown.
2—Crown, all Gold.
3—Crown Attached.
A, B and C—Crowns in Position.

Be sure you find the right door.
Look for the name Dr. Campbell
& Sons.
Open Sundays from 9 a. m. to 4
p. m.

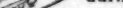
ELECTRICAL RAILROADS.

Figures Showing the Increase in Mileage and New Cars of the Great Eastern Railway Company, London, England

Number of Cars During the Last Four Years—An Exhaustive Discussion of the Subject by an Expert—General Electric News.

Anything wrong with this case? It also has electric system, and in many cases it also has to stand the blow if anything is wrong with the electrical system. Dr. Hobb has pointed out in his valuable paper many well-known facts, and clinched them by figures taken on one particular road. They can be taken with

Anything wrong with this case? It also has electric system, and in many cases it also has to stand the blow if anything is wrong with the electrical system. Dr. Hobb has pointed out in his valuable paper many well-known facts, and clinched them by figures taken on one particular road. They can be taken with



times, but in no branch of industry has the advance during the past two or three years been

more marked than in the line of the development of electric power as applied to street-car traffic. Various experiments have been

made in times past, but on a small scale, and generally without success. During the past year, however, there was a wonderful degree of activity displayed in this direction, and while even electric engineers do not claim

that the problem of street transit by means of electricity has yet been solved in an entirely satisfactory manner, it has passed out of the province of experiment and become an accomplished fact. Whether given practically no trouble although worked well to its capacity.

A compound engine rated at 109 horse-power, running an 80-horsepower dynamo under test recently, gave the following:

1. Friction load with dynamo but no current, 11.6 horse power.

Several years ago the city of Denver put in at Denver, Colo., on the plans and system of a local inventor, and after some time spent in experiments, which were not entirely successful, the project was abandoned. Dur-

all street car traffic will in future be carried by electricity is a mooted question. But that a very large proportion is now conducted by this power and that the mileage is steadily

The cards were taken at ten-minute intervals for four hours. There were at the time three electric cars on the line, each towing another. As the day was a pleasant Sunday every car

During the same time current and potential readings were taken on the line at the station. The average gave thirty-horse power or an average efficiency of 54.6 per cent for the total time. Every moment deducted that no current was flowing would raise this efficiency.

Two general classes, that in which the power is carried on the car itself, and that in which it is supplied by an external wire. Both have met with a measure of success and each system has its ardent advocates. The principal

On another small road the extremes varied from the friction load to nearly 85 lb. p. on a 100 lb. p. engine. These extremes would happen once in about the time three impressions of the wheel on the track. The average impression was about 40 lb. p. on a 100 lb. p. engine.

carried on the car itself, the cost has been found to be large, the weight great, difficulty has been met with in mounting steep grades, and a large number of motors is usually needed, as the time consumed in changing the question of coal economy is a troublesome one. On large roads, unquestionably a far better showing would be possible.

Laying aside the question of coal economy, which is cheap in comparison to food for horses, the heat engine is the one that handles

and the result will be accomplished by use of electricity.

THE POETS' CORNER.

the average work with the least repairs. On some small roads the ratio of engine friction to average daily load may be large. The great majority of roads, however, will have a sufficient number of cars to so reduce the ratio of extremes to the average load that the

[Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.]
My bonny baby, Mabel,
I write this all to you,
And I want to tell you, Petsy,

manner the growth of the electric street railway industry. In 1885 there were 3 lines in operation with a mileage of 74 and 83 cars. In 1887 the roads had risen to 7 in number, with 26 miles of track and 81 cars. In 1889, there were 33 roads, 180 miles of track and 208 cars. The electric street car is now so common that it can work at its most economical point of cut-off the major part of the time, and raise the average load to such a point above the friction load that the per cent lost will be comparatively small.

COMPUTING POWER.

cars. This year there are 149 roads in operation or in process of construction with 575 miles of track and 936 cars. This only includes those either running or building on July 1, when the last statistics were prepared, and the list would be considerably larger.

increased were information obtainable of the recent additions.

G. W. Mansfield of Boston delivered a long and exhaustive lecture upon the subject of the APPLICATION OF ELECTRICITY to street railroads. In the course of his address the following facts are known a fair judgment can be made:

1. Number of cars simultaneously operated.
2. Speed and nature of service.
3. Maximum grade, and number of grades.
4. Scheduled location of cars in reference to regular runs.

Than the bird's song in the spring,

Mamma and Hazel miss you,
So much I cannot tell,
But they'll try and be contented

“The application of electricity during the past decade has been astonishing. In the face of an industry half a century old, and of enormous wealth and power, it has won the leading position. In every direction that honest effort leads, it has won its triumphs.”

On a portion of the Cambridge division of the West End Street Railway Co.'s road of

There has been witnessed, the applicant made and a wonderful luxuriant growth started. There is no industry so far reaching in character, so vital to a community's interests, and yet one so little known as the street railroad business. Neither the scientific world, the Boston the Thomson-Houston Co.'s motors commenced running February 18, 1889. Up to July 1, 1891, 781 miles and 35,508 round trips had been made with a loss of but 225 miles, or .19 of 1 per cent, and forty-nine round trips or the same per cent of loss. During this time

"In 1828 the now great Baltimore & Ohio Railroad started and horses were used to draw the

line. This might be called the first horse car line in the United States. In 1830 there were 1,286,000 persons in the United States, and a mile of street railroad now scarcely of a steam road. As a rule, the New York & Harlem Road, incorporated in 1811, is spoken of as the first railroad in the United States. Second, it shows crowded business thoroughfares, and the main street connecting Cambridge and Boston. On a portion of the route there is an open bridge about 1,800 feet long, on which is located one draw, which is opened from twenty to thirty times per day.

was run in November, 1892, from Prince street to Harlem bridge. In 1887 it temporarily succumbed to steam cars, but resumed in 1894.

"The census of 1890 gives our country a population of 23,391,876, and published, high as put

Over this bridge 1,810 cars per day pass, or on the average one every three-quarters of a minute, and at some portions of the day they run at half-minute intervals. The teaming on this street is also very heavy, necessitating constant stopping.

I don't think I need to tell you
To be a nice, good little girl,
For you're as near an angel
As an oyster to a pearl.

one street railroad. The child had been born, however, and in ten years the street railroad was in almost every city of any magnitude in the country. To what has this child grown? In 1890 our population was 50,155,783. Estimating on an in-

You will see from these figures what the loss of current or a motor burn-out causing delay would mean. Our record, however, has been magnificent.

Now, I suppose you're sleeping sweetly While I am writing this, So I'll say good-bye, sweet Patsy, Here's a daisy little kiss.

PAPA.

The Electric Railway of the Empire

The Electro-Mechanic Co. of Baltimore, a description of whose system was given in a recent issue of the *Electro-Mechanic*, claims that it has already provided and perfected all

by having 20,000 cars, 125,000 horses, and operating some 5,500 miles of track. The capital involved is variously estimated from \$170,000,000 to 300,000,000. The number of passengers carried is so enormous that it is impossible to obtain figures of any great degree of accuracy. As a result, the fair is expected to be the largest and the most successful of the century.

estimations it is reasonably sure that at least 5,000,000 passengers are transported annually.

"Still more striking is the importance of the street railroad business when compared with the magnitude and extent of the steam railroads of the United States. The figures of 1907

the eye can hardly follow it and stopping when an operator 100 miles away presses a button. Well known capitalists and business men are associated with Mr. David G. Weems, the patentee in the enterprise. A final test was made recently and a satisfactory result

Or with a sugar,
Intoned with sweet music
Or by glance of the eye?

I wait and I wonder
What man can

show a tabulation of 147,998.60 miles of railroad and 20,592 passenger cars, and passengers carried but 428,225,513. With nearly an equal number of cars and forty-two times more road, only one-quarter as many passengers were carried. Behold the yet more

amazing figures: The horse cars of the city of New York carry 100,491,735 passengers, almost half as many as are carried by all the steam roads in the United States. If to this number are added those carried by the elevated roads, we have the total of 571,000,000 passengers a year. The cost of operation is very much smaller. If the teachers were teachers

Soft the winds play;
I wait for her coming,
Love knows his own way! A. S. D.

POSITIVELY LAST THREE DAYS

of or almost as many passengers carried in New York City alone as are annually carried by all the steam roads in the whole United States. The street railroads of the State of Massachusetts carry over 4,000,000 passengers a year, and the street roads in that State carry more than all the steam roads in that State.

CLONE, THE DO IN STARKILL SYNDICATE

PRINCESS LOUISE'S TROUSSEAU.



will feel an interest in Princess Louise's gowns, and especially those that were part of her trousseau. Those given to her by her mother were sure to influence English styles and consequently ours for some time. The bridal dress is not called beautiful because it is the only one of dress, a style at once simple and stately, but when it came to a gown in which an effect of daintiness and delicacy was the main point of view, the design was a masterpiece of art and taste. The bridesmaids' dresses are by contrast beautiful, and indeed the design is very practical and well adapted to the occasion. The bride's dress is a simple, straight, long gown, with a high collar, and a long train. The bridesmaids' dresses are of a similar style, but with a lower collar and a shorter train. The design is a masterpiece of art and taste, and is well adapted to the occasion. The bride's dress is a simple, straight, long gown, with a high collar, and a long train. The bridesmaids' dresses are of a similar style, but with a lower collar and a shorter train. The design is a masterpiece of art and taste, and is well adapted to the occasion.

<p>fancy. The boy baby's cambric or silk has a box-plaited waist, gathered at the neck, and a belt with turn-over collar, stitched in pink or blue, and the girl baby's guinea guinea has a low-necked round waist</p>	<p>black or ruby, selling at \$14, and the slip buckles, showing a spray of daisies, a cluster of berries or sea-weed artistically carved and oxidized, vary in price from \$10 to \$20, according to the work. All are attached to silk-ribbed bolting, which</p>	<p>SOCIETY GOES Mrs. M. V. Sinder is visiting in the city. Mrs. George D. L. Kelley</p>
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of hemstitched towlrich it is fastened in a huge bow. The hemstitching is often very elaborate, and quantities of the towlrich are sold for \$1.00. All the clothes of all the children are cut out with feather stitching, and it is that better workmanship is put material seen in the season at the fair. The ready-made made-up suits for boys are of the same quality and hold the fullness and marks the waist at Benton.

water can't injure and which may be used to grille a tennis blouse or Tuxedo waist. The use of this description will make an ocean toilsome experience for the visitor.

The newest thing in ready-made suits is the India silk, which has the waist and skirt in one piece, a tucked yoke falling free to the hem. By way of dress, a pointed collar designed for the purpose of the hem embroidery holds the fullness and marks the waist at Benton.

Mrs. D. W. Lusk and daughter home on Monday.

Miss Alice Kenner returns to visit in Kansas City.

Mrs. Anna Sned Cairns returns to visit in Kansas City.

Miss Julia Poliak has returned to visit in Kansas City.

the eyes, living one's dolls' over a
the quaint smocked and white-
cotton dresses. Indeed, it is cheaper
to be sensible by than to make in
a.

Extravagant Bathing Suits.
The correspondence of SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH,
New York, August 27, says: The girls suit
the milk suits, which attract a. Some of the
line. Suits of this sort have puffed
shoulder sleeves, leaving the bath-
ers' arms bare, and they sell at each.
For more proof, admirable as
the latest zephyr will inflate the skirt,
and the first dip cause the entire outfit to cling
like a woman's skin; for service, they are
dear at \$2. There are bathing-robe made of
the light bluish material, which is
the milk suits, which attract a. Some of the

D. F. Slattery and family
weeks in Lebanon, Mo.
Miss Elsie Bernoudy is
D. Clayton at Hannibal.
Miss Cora B. Noonan left
to the Northern resorts.
Mrs. W. J. Ford of Kansas
her parents in St. Louis.

circulars have hoods and deep pockets to carry the towel, handkerchief, hand-glass and scent bottle, with which all captivated sailors were supplied. These circulars were of a very recently kydlike linnel suits may be bought for \$7, in plain or striped goods, and for half the money you can get a well-made, properly fitted navy-blue suit, trimmed with white or Black Band.

Miss Lucy Sims has gone the family of Dr. J. R. & Kin

Mrs. Charles Hartong left her sister, Mrs. M. Phelan

Mrs. A. F. Hackman and Mrs. F. A. Hackman

Mad. William Smith of Coaling left her sister, Mrs. Foster

Mr. and Mrs. Rhawwood

Who Started the Fairs,

Ethanah Watson, a merchant of Albany, N. Y., is said to be the real author of the system of fairs for the exhibition of products of the earth and shop in America. In 1816 he went to work to organize fairs and cattle-shows in New England. His plan was simple and he had no equal. He called to the Legislature for aid and obtained a grant of \$10,000 annually for

Miss Lizzie Dyer has returned from a visit to Denver, Colo.

Miss Lizzie Dyer has returned from her cousin, Miss Maggie Lee at her home.

Mrs. Edward Ustick announced the summer at Eureka.

Mrs. Kreschmar returns from California.

Thomas of Mexico, Mo. has been visiting in the city.

Mrs. Stone, who has been visiting in the city.

The detailed list of all is the belt buckle, plated ware may cost 50 cents or \$2.50, and silver cannot be had under \$7.50. The anchors and buoys cost \$12.50; enameling in blue,



Mrs. W. LaB. G. Allen has Townsend, visiting her at
Miss Marion Hall will leave September to visit her aunt
Mrs. E. O. Bayless and week for their home in Men
Miss Annie Carroll will re-
sume her studies at Lovel-
and, and attend the M.

[illegible]

from their country homes as Mr. and Mrs. Kurtzbehn returned on Sunday from the James L. Edwards as Lulu Edwards, return soon Miss Belle Black returned from a visit to her friend, said.

Miss Phoebe Cousins and

spending the month of August on the coast.

Miss Francis Gruber, who has her sisters in the East, returned last week.

Miss Alice Smith of Southwick visited to Mrs. E. S. Hoag's home.


—Miss Helen Smith

Mrs. John A. Crossman, spending a few days with Stone.

Mrs. Patton has returned several weeks to her brother Hardin.

Mrs. Fred Wann of Garfield turned from a visit to her home in Nevada.

Miss Cornelia B. d



Maills, leave Tuesday on the New South for Paducah.

Miss Nellie Reed of Jefferson avenue is visiting friends in Northwest Missouri. Her health has improved and she will return September 1.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hawtman and family have returned home from Blanton Springs where they are located for the present at the Lafayette Park Hotel.

Miss Mary Blanchfield, accompanist by her friend Miss Mary Bess of Fulton, will leave for Alton, Mo., where they will spend a few weeks.

Miss Nettie and George Willis are making a visit to friends at Fulton. Mo. They will visit Mrs. F. S. Winston at Jefferson City, en route to her home.

Misses Irene and Lulu Robinson are expected home from Wisconsin, where they have been spending the summer. They leave soon for Vassar.

Mrs. Robert Whitlaw, who has been spending the summer at Eureka, will benefit of her health, has returned to her home on Pine street.

Mr. Seagood of Thirtieth and Pine streets left on Friday night for Minnesota to bring his family, who have been spending the summer there, home.

Miss Leta Finch of Cincinnati arrived last Thursday to join her cousin, Mrs. Proctor, in a tour of the West. Later she will go to New Orleans to spend the winter.

Miss Kilborn Pierson, who has been visiting relatives in the city, will leave Saturday last week with friends in Florence. She left yesterday for her home in Ohio.

Miss Kittie Stewart of Clinton, Mo., and Miss Christie Stewart of Appleton City, Mo., left yesterday for their respective homes after a delightful visit to relatives in this city.

Mrs. Rebecca Morton of Davenport place and her daughter, Mrs. Fred Holmes, who spent the month of July at the White Mountains, are spending this month in the White Mountains.

Miss Jennie Apperson of Lebanon gave a very pretty entertainment to her guest, Miss Lillian White of St. Louis, who returns home this week.

Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Holton of 4313 John avenue, after spending a few days at the Lakeside Hotel, sailed yesterday for Europe on the steamer Circassian. They will return about the middle of October.

Mrs. Henry H. Evans, who has been spending the greater part of the summer with her parents, Anna, at Lebanon, Mo., returned last week and with her husband is located at the Lakeside Hotel for the winter.

Mr. and Mrs. William C. Cannon of Pine street have just returned from a short visit to the Virginia Springs. They are expecting their daughter, Mrs. Francis C. Cannon, home from California.

Mrs. Hessa, manager of the millinery department of Penney & Company, left last evening for the East, to secure all the novelties in millinery in New York City, and to get something tempting on her return, and they will not be disappointed.

Mrs. Mrs. D. I. Reed of the Lindell Hotel, who have been spending the summer at Old Point Comfort and other Eastern resorts, have returned and are spending a week or two in Lebanon, Ill., before returning to St. Louis for the winter.

Mrs. Hessa Laura and Anna Mittelsbacher of Davenport, Mo., were visiting Mrs. C. H. Hornstam, No. 308 North Ninth street. Miss Laura is a teacher in the public school, and Miss Laura is the cashier of the largest dry goods house in Davenport.

A surprise party was given Mrs. Joe Mulhally of Chestnut street last week. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Hile, Mr. and Mrs. B. Burns, Miss Laura Mulhally, Mulhally, Alfalfa and Messrs. Vance, Duggins, Jack Laura, Wood and others.

Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Culver left the city about ten days ago, to be absent several weeks. During their absence the duties of the manager of Morgan and Thirty-fifth will be remedied for their occupancy in October. Mr. and Mrs. Walter Culver will return.

Miss Lana Schwartz gave a very pretty musicale last Tuesday evening at her home on St. Francis.

A very pleasant party was given last Wednesday evening at the residence of Miss Maguire of North St. Louis. Among those present were the Misses L. McManus, L. McCarthy, M. Mahoney, K. Walsh, N. and M. McManus.

The Nonpareil Club, a musical and literary body, composed of girls under 16 years of age, gave a party on Thursday evening at the residence of Dr. J. A. Leavy, No. 2511 North Sixth street. Miss Eva B. Leach, chairman; President, Miss Annie Clark, Vice-President and Miss Mabel Lester, Secretary.

A farewell party was given to Miss Lizzie

Gantje by her friends at her home, 816 Souldard street, Friday evening. Among those present were Misses Annie Huxter, Nellie De Long, Lizzie Ellabee, Millie Kronzer, Lillie Hoffman, Annie Hahner, Nellie Bakewell of Victoria, Mo., and Lizzie Gantje; and Messrs. J. Reinhardt, L. Bender, A. Ibing, W. Tomkins, C. Kronzer, J. Nagor, R. La Barge, Dr. J. Taylor and A. Pratt.

The Merames gave a private picnic at Crave

Coeur Lake today, the 18th inst., in honor of Miss Lizzie Ernst of Quincy, Ill. A special coach was chartered for the occasion, conveying the following ladies and their escorts: from the lake, The Misses Nellie and Edna Close, Lou Lehnerts, Maggie Mockler, Lizzie Ernst, Miss Fisher, Annie Lohmann, Lou and Lena Link, Carrie Powers, Miss Lydum, Miss Kears, Della and Tony Margraf, Jessie and Ruth Martin.

A surprise party was given Mrs. L. Downey at the Sheridan Hall last Wednesday evening. Among the many guests were: Misses Annie Barry, Kate Sweeney, Emma Liver, Mary Wallace, Kate Killeculhan, Nellie Connel, Nettie and Mollie Herrington, Rebekah, Annie Godfrey, Katie and Mollie Fier, A. Williams, B. McNulty, Katie and Mary Long, Mollie O'Keefe, Mary McDonough and

Mr. and Mrs. Koster, of 3630 Cook avenue entertained their friends on Friday evening the occasion being the 18th birthday of their daughter Mamie. Among the visitors were: Mr. and Mrs. Bascom, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Hosche, the Misses Blanche, Bechler, Agnes Seebach, Little Backman, Lydia Guyer, O'Neil, Mamie Kernan, Jessie Joel and Lee Berry. Among the gentlemen were: Con, F.

Chas. E. Hehl of 67 Chouteau avenue was serenaded last Monday evening by the Madison Minstrel Band, under the direction of Jacob Bauer. After rendering several selected pieces they were invited into the house and passed the evening in a most pleasant manner. There were present Misses Kate Engbrouser,

- Maggie Haden, J. M. Haden, Mrs. Haden,
 - Louise Hadenstein, Annie and Minnie Hebl,
 - Nita Gameter, M. Chambers, Emma Hebl, B.
 - Wehman, Mrs. Gameter; also H. Schamm,
 - A. Wilke, H. Wehman, F. Haderlein, H.
 - Hebl, B. L. Midner, J. M. Mad, J. Hehl, J.
 - Vogel, L. Vogel, J. Bauer, W. O'Connell, T.
 - Hubbard, J. Rugraff, Brown, Floerch, Hach-
 - man. It was a celebration of Mr. Hehl's
 35th birthday.

Funeral of Mrs. J. H. Brook.

Yesterday afternoon the funeral of the late Mrs. Jos. H. Brook took place from the family home of her father, W. H. Woodward, No. 3013 Bellefontaine Place, or North Eleventh street. Mrs. Brook met her death unanimously and in a rather peculiar way. About

ten days ago Mrs. Brook with a company of young lady friends in North St. Louis left on the former New South on a pleasure trip to Paducah and return. One night during the trip she accidentally fell from her stateroom bed.

The fall resulted in her death. She was but 31 years old, and the wife of Jos. H. Brook, chief bookkeeper for the Woodward-Tiernan Printing Co. The body was interred in Belle-

Cheap Harvest Excursions.
The Missouri Pacific Railway and Iron Mountain Route to all points in Southern Missouri, Arkansas, Texas, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado and Utah, September 19 and 24 and October 6. *Draw one fare for the round trip.*

limited to thirty days to return with stop-over privileges. Come early for first choice of lands. Address H. C. Townsend for descriptive land pamphlets and folders. Ticket offices 124 North Fourth street and Union Depot.

Labor Day.
The Bookbinders' Assembly, No. 30, E. of L., has decided to turn out in the parade on Labor Day, Monday, September 5. All unions and labor organizations intending to participate are requested to notify Grand Marshal Frank At Hill avenue.

[illegible]

**The Commercial and Industrial
Metropolis of a New Empire.**

mines of this region are the richest in the known world, and though in the infancy of development, involve millions of invested capital, a good sized army of laborers, and millions of dollars in their yearly output, which practically governs the lead and zinc market of the country. There is lead

country. Below them are enormously rich deposits of siliceous clays and marls, nearly identical with the bluff or loess formation of the Missouri Valley and the famous lacustrine deposits of the Rhine and Nile. These sub-soils are practically imperishable and form the finest basis for fruits, grains vegetables and grasses known to the world. Ages of cultivation cannot exhaust them, for they are rich in

ne, and that the industry cannot be over-
done. The grape grows wild through all this
wooded country in great profusion, and
the domestic vineyards prove South-
east Missouri a new Vineland of remarkable
promise. The standard grapes come to great
perfection of size, hue and flavor in these
warm woodland soils, and it is not unlikely
that this region will soon become as famous

than any other town of magnitude in the southwest. It stands upon a series of charming wooded elevations, abounds in fine buildings, finely shaded streets and avenues, and from end to end is a beautiful tree-bowered city, whose elegant homes and deeply shaded lawns have an air of amplitude and leisurely comfort in refreshing contrast with the minched and over-crowded towns of

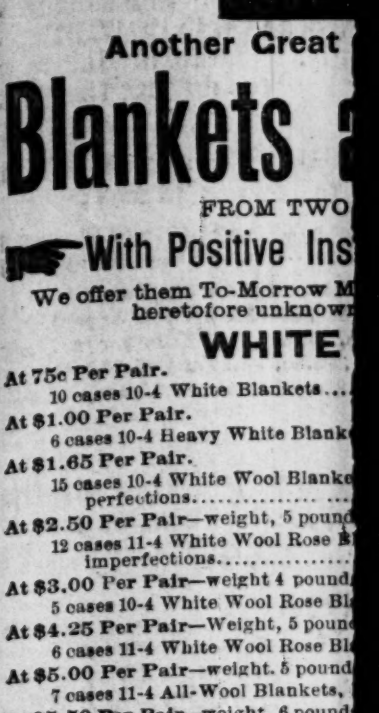
posed of the leading business and professional men and their influence on the future of the city will be great and valuable. There are a number of first-class hotels little equal to the needs of the city at present, and one or two additional large structures are under contemplation.

Street Railroads—The Citizens' Street Railway of nearly nine miles covers the most

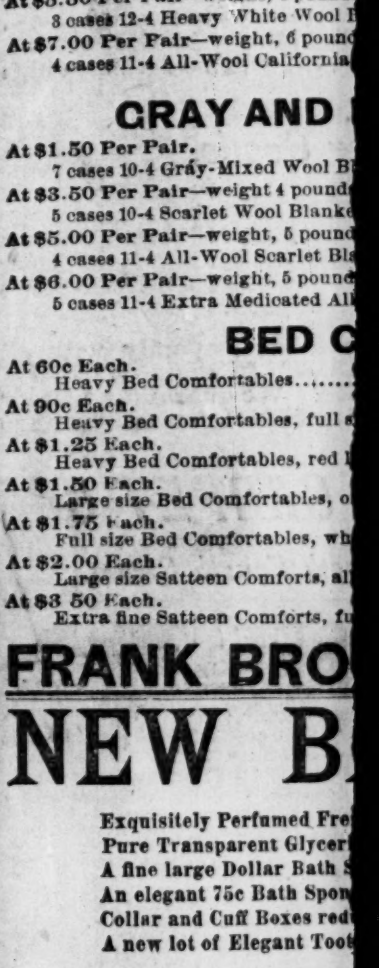
City, southeast to Memphis on the Mississippi River, and thence to Birmingham, Ala., along with these two cities connections with entire railway systems of the South, and Kansas City, Springfield and Fort Scott, connections with the great railway systems of West and North.

ry, while in the case of the other
renes the figures represent only the average
reb membership. The net gain furth
r was 3,621 churches, 3,621 ministers and
365 communicants.

ELECTION NOTICE.
POLLING NOTICE.—Office of Halmbacke & Rolling Mills Co.—The annual meeting stockholders of this company will be held at the office of the company, north-west corner of Hart & DeKalb streets, on Tuesday, August 3, 1892, for the purpose of electing Directors to represent and for the transaction of such business properly to be transacted before the meeting. Full report to be made at the meeting.
 JAMES GALT



THE CALVARY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH



VIEW OF SOUTH STREET FROM THE SQUARE



VIEW OF ST. LOUIS STREET FROM THE SQUARE

